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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2015-11

Dimethenamid

(publié aussi en français)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on grapes to the product label of Frontier Max Herbicide, containing technical grade dimethenamid-p, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Frontier Max Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 29194.

The evaluation of this dimethenamid-p application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally specified as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Residues of the resolved isomer dimethenamid-p are covered by MRLs established for dimethenamid, the unresolved isomeric mixture. Consultation on the proposed MRLs for dimethenamid is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document).

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for dimethenamid, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Dimethenamid

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Dimethenamid	2-chloro-*N*-(2,4-dimethyl-3-thienyl)-*N*-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl)acetamide	0.01	Small fruit vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit subgroup (Crop Subgroup 13-07F)

[1] ppm = parts per million.

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting Applications/Minor Use/Historical and requesting the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2013-6206.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRL proposed for dimethenamid in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[2] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (Where Different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)[1]	American Tolerance (ppm)[1]	Codex MRL (ppm)[1]
Small fruit vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit subgroup (Crop Subgroup 13-07F)	0.01	Not established.	Not established.

[1] ppm = parts per million.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for dimethenamid up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[2] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.